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IF NATO FIRE ALARM does ring, will this happen? French President de Gaulle's thinking often strays from that of other NATO members.

Western Leaders Plan Atlantic Defenses

Would Proposed Change Make NATO a More Effective Organization?

Next Friday—December 16—the annual conference of foreign and defense ministers of the 15 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) will open in Paris. The conditions under which NATO forces can use nuclear weapons will be a main topic of discussion.

IN the steel-gray waters of the North Atlantic, midway between Norway and Iceland, rode a great aircraft carrier. Off its launching deck zoomed one bomb-laden plane after another. As they gained altitude, they wheeled southward and headed for targets in Great Britain and Denmark.

This action did not take place in World War II. It occurred only last September. The aircraft carrier and planes carried the markings of the U. S. Navy. The bombs which the planes carried, however, were not real ones. The event described was one phase of Exercise Sword Thrust, NATO's biggest training exercise in some 3 years.

Observers agreed that the sea, land, and air maneuvers, which extended from the Arctic Circle to the Dardanelles (a strait at the entrance of the Black Sea), were generally successful. They indicated that the NATO forces could give a good account of themselves in combat. At the same time, these observers were unanimous that further attempts should be made to strengthen NATO. To make the 15-nation group more effective will be the goal of the officials who gather in Paris this week.

Why it was formed. Soon after World War II, U. S. and Western European leaders became alarmed at the way the Soviet Union was extending its control into Europe. Convinced

that a military alliance was necessary to resist communist expansion, the western nations banded together in 1949.

Original members of NATO (sometimes called the Atlantic Alliance) were the United States, Canada, and 10 European countries—Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal. Greece, Turkey, and West Germany joined the group later.

Never before in peacetime had the United States worked with other lands in a military alliance. But in 1949 we steered away from our isolationist policies of the past and joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

What NATO does. Member nations of the alliance are pledged to build armed strength and to help defend one another in time of war. In effect, the existence of the group is a warning to the Soviet Union that, if she attacks any country of the alliance, the 15-nation organization will oppose her.

NATO is today the greatest military alliance ever assembled in peacetime. About 2,000,000 men are now assigned to the ground, sea, and air forces that defend a line stretching from Norway to Turkey, patrol the Atlantic sea lanes, and guard against an attack on North America by way of the polar regions.

All 15 nations—except Iceland, which has no army or navy—maintain sizable forces outside of NATO. In case of war, these troops would also be available. In all, the armed forces of the NATO countries total about 5,800,000.

How it's organized. NATO's top civilian branch is the North Atlantic Council, which will meet this week in Paris. Each country's delegation to the Council is normally headed by the

foreign minister. Secretary of State Christian Herter is expected to head the U. S. group.

The head of the NATO Council is a civilian called the Secretary General. He directs the office work of the Council's staff. Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium holds this post at the present time.

The main military headquarters are called SHAPE (initial letters of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe). Located near Paris, SHAPE is now headed by U. S. Air Force General Lauris Norstad.

Naval headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia, are known as SACLANT (Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic). Top naval man is Admiral Robert L. Dennison, also an American. This group guards the North Atlantic shipping routes.

Separate from SACLANT is the Channel Command. With headquarters in Portsmouth, England, it plans the defenses for the English Channel and the southern part of the North Sea under the direction of British Admiral Sir Manley Power.

Still another military agency is the Canada-U. S. Regional Planning Group. Meeting alternately in Washington and Ottawa, the group plans for the defense of the 2 North American members of NATO.

Coordinating all these commands is the 15-nation Military Committee, which meets in Washington. Its ex-

ecutive agency, which carries out day-to-day defense planning, is called the Standing Group. It consists of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of the United States, Great Britain, and France.

Value of NATO. How successful has the organization been in stopping communist aggression in the European and Atlantic areas?

NATO officials answer this question by pointing out that since the alliance was set up, communist expansion into Europe has been halted—and without resorting to war. They say it has been the existence of NATO forces in Europe which has kept the Soviet Union from pushing farther westward. The Reds have been stopped, it is claimed, because they know that further aggression would bring instant retaliation.

Another indication of how NATO has checked the Reds is seen in the vigor and persistence with which the Soviet Union has verbally attacked the defense organization.

French views. Despite its successes, NATO has numerous problems. For example, it has only about half of the 30 divisions of ground troops it counted on when it came into existence. Many of the troops which France assigned to NATO were later sent to Algeria to fight the rebels in that North African territory.

While this action was understandable, some of the other moves of President Charles de Gaulle of France concerning NATO have been a source of concern to the organization's officials. He wants France to play a stronger role in the leadership of that group, and he looks upon the alliance as a loose one under which each nation's forces cooperate but are fully responsible to their own leaders rather than to the Atlantic association. De Gaulle

(Concluded on page 8)

Season's Greetings!

This is the last issue of the *American Observer* to appear before the Christmas holidays. The next issue of the paper will be dated January 2, 1961. We wish our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Garfield High Shows True Christmas Spirit

By Clay Coss

WE just received a letter describing a student project which offers a fine example of the true Christmas spirit. Miss Hertha Lingg, who teaches at Garfield High School in Garfield, New Jersey, writes as follows: "Students of our school went to the United Nations on November 14. They were so impressed after studying about the UN in classes and then taking the tour of the organization's headquarters that they decided they could enjoy their Thanksgiving much more by doing something to help relieve the hunger and suffering of children all over the world."

"The school collected \$111.60 in a one-day drive and sent a check for that amount to the UN Children's Fund."

Our congratulations to the Garfield High students for their fine display of the Christmas spirit! The same good wishes are extended to other Americans—young and old—who make a habit of performing kindly deeds for people and animals, who lend a helping hand when one is needed, who give a pat-on-the-back instead of a criticism or gripe, who try to spread cheer and good will instead of gloom and trouble.

Fortunately, there are many people who give much of their time and money to helping others. Those who make the rounds collecting money and those who contribute to Community Chests, United Givers Funds, Red Cross, health drives, and other worthwhile causes are showing the genuine Christmas spirit.

Christ did not confine His humane and generous acts to one day a year. Instead, He devoted and sacrificed His life to performing good deeds.

Giving presents on special occasions, such as Christmas, is an enjoy-



CARPENTER William H. Meyers, Jr., with Peggy Anne Duncan of our staff

Interviews on Careers

Good Carpenters In Demand

A GOOD carpenter can almost always find work, for there is a big demand for his skills." So says William H. Meyers, Jr., carpenter-foreman for the Grunley and Walsh Construction Company in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Meyers generally goes to work at 7:30 in the morning. "First," he reports, "I usually check over the day's work schedule. My duties from that point on depend largely on the projects we have lined up for the day."

"Quite often, one of my first tasks is to prepare layouts—working drawings and directions for work projects that are to be done. If the layouts are for a new building, my men and I may start out by building forms for the foundations. Next, we perform a great variety of tasks on the structure. These range from putting up the wood framing of the building to setting doors in place and doing inside trim work."

Quite often, carpenters specialize in some particular phase of their work. Some are "rough" carpenters who build forms for concrete work, put up scaffolds, and build frames of homes and other structures. "Finish" carpenters lay floors, put up doors, make cabinets, and perform other similar duties.

Qualifications. "If you're planning to enter this trade," Mr. Meyers points out, "you will need a great deal of patience, for it takes patient, careful work to do most carpentry projects." In addition, you should have a strong back and a good memory, because a carpenter must be able to follow oral and written directions accurately.

Preparation. Take as many courses in mathematics, mechanical drawing, and woodworking as you can while in high school. Any hobby, such as wood carving, which develops manual dexterity, is useful to you if you want to enter this trade.

After finishing high school, you can learn the trade by starting as a trainee and working with experienced men over a period of time. Eventually, you will learn the fundamentals of carpentry and will qualify for a job as a skilled craftsman.

A 4-year apprenticeship program offers a better approach if you want to become a journeyman—a highly skilled worker. Labor unions and employers together arrange the appren-

tice program, which includes classroom study as well as on-the-job training.

If you become an apprentice, you will start out by doing simple tasks and receiving instructions from skilled workmen. You will also study shop mathematics, how to read blueprints, and local laws and regulations that apply to the trade.

Job opportunities. Some carpenters do maintenance and repair work in factories and large buildings. Others, especially those who live in the smaller communities, work as contractors in the building field. Usually, though, journeymen work directly for contractors and on construction projects.

Earnings. As a journeyman your earnings will vary, depending upon the locality in which you are employed, your ability, and the type of carpentry work you do. Hourly pay ranges from \$2.50 to \$4.15, but averages around \$3.50. That comes to an average of \$140 for a 40-hour week.

An apprentice usually earns about half the established journeyman's wage, but he receives pay boosts at regular intervals until he completes his training.

Facts to weigh. Mr. Meyers says, "Advantages of this trade include (1) The work requires a combination of physical and mental exercise, and (2) it offers good opportunities for advancement. A highly skilled carpenter can become a foreman or superintendent. He can also start a contracting business of his own."

"At times, though, the work can become tedious and routine. Also, there is some uncertainty of employment, because construction comes to a halt during the winter months in some parts of the country. Finally, the building industry is often one of the first to feel the effects of a business depression."

More information. Talk to carpenters in your community. You can get information about apprenticeships in your area from local contracting firms, nearby offices of your State Employment Service, and union officials. The labor group to which many carpenters belong is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with national offices located at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

—By ANTON BERLE

SPORTS

COLLEGE football will have its final fling this season in the various bowl games.

Oldest of the big gridiron spectacles is the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, California, where Minnesota and Washington will meet. The latter will be trying for its second Rose Bowl victory in a row, having beaten Wisconsin in last season's game. Minnesota has been ranked the No. 1 college team of the nation in both of the big press association polls. Minnesota and Washington lost only 1 game each this season.

Missouri and Navy will meet in the Orange Bowl at Miami. This encounter will see Joe Bellino in action for the Navy eleven for the last time. A unanimous All-American this season, Bellino was recently awarded the Heisman Trophy, given annually to the outstanding college football player of the year. Missouri and Navy each has 9 wins and 1 loss.

Duke and Arkansas will meet in the Cotton Bowl at Dallas, while at the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans, Mississippi and Rice will fight it out. The Gator Bowl encounter in Jacksonville, Florida, will bring together Florida and Baylor.

The Rose Bowl game dates back to 1902, though 14 years then went by before the next holiday encounter. Since 1916, this postseason classic has been held each year. The Orange and Sugar Bowl games each started in 1935, and the Cotton Bowl clash began 2 years later. The first Gator Bowl encounter was in 1947.

The games mentioned above will all be played on January 2 (since January 1 falls on Sunday) except the Gator Bowl game. That will be played on Saturday, December 31.

The newest holiday-season games in which major teams will meet are those played at the Blue Bonnet Bowl in Houston and at the Liberty Bowl in Philadelphia. These games were first held last year. Texas and Alabama will meet in the Blue Bonnet Bowl, while Penn State and Oregon will be the opponents in the Liberty Bowl. Both of these games will be played next Saturday, December 17.

Several other games involving small colleges and service elevens will also take place during the holiday season. A number of all-star games—with top players from many elevens—are on schedule. Oldest of the all-star encounters is the East-West game at San Francisco. —By HOWARD SWEET



FOOTBALLER Joe Bellino

A Joy to Give



Every \$1 sends 22 lbs. to the world's hungry

A ONE-DOLLAR GIFT to CARE—1028 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.—will provide 22 pounds of food for a needy family overseas

able custom if it is not made too commercial and burdensome. But we should make the spirit of generosity a vital part of our daily lives rather than a brief display once or twice a year.

The occasional presents given by some individuals can never make up for their failure to give more of themselves each day—to contribute cheerfulness, cooperation, and assistance to others as a natural, consistent policy.

Examples are few of men ruined by giving. C. N. BOVEE

MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS



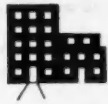
Supervision and financial help for the local schools; operation of many universities and teachers' colleges.



Construction and repair of major highways (with considerable financial aid from the federal government).



Assistance programs for various groups of needy people. Here again, federal government bears much of the expense.



Operation of state hospitals and institutions for the handicapped—along with certain other health services.



State park maintenance; wildlife protection; cooperation with U. S. government to conserve forests, soil, water.



General law enforcement—working together with local agencies; operation of state prisons and reformatories.

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

State & Community Tasks Grow

Expanding Population Creates Big Demand for Services

As the United States grows in population, its problems tend to become more complicated. In many cases—schools and highways, to name just 2 examples—these problems are of the kind which deeply concern our state and local governments. Such governments are discussed in the following article.

IN this Presidential election year, national affairs have attracted considerably more attention than have community and state questions. Even so, state and local governments are the ones that—as a general rule—touch the average citizen more directly in his everyday life.

Operation of schools, traffic control, sanitation, police and fire protection—these and many other matters are largely in the hands of community and state authorities. As our population grows, so does the demand for such services. This is one reason why state and city tax boosts have been occurring all across the land during recent years.

Also, rising prices of labor and materials affect governments just as they affect families and individuals. School construction costs, for example, have skyrocketed. General price increases—along with substantial improvements in classroom equipment—have been responsible.

Meanwhile, governmental employees have sought, and in many cases have received, pay boosts to help them keep up with increases in their own costs of living.

All together, our states and communities spent about 58½ billion dollars last year, or nearly 2.8 times as much as they spent in 1948. As a whole, since the late 1940's, state and local outlays have climbed just a little

faster than federal expenses. But the rise in spending on day-to-day civilian services has been far swifter among communities and states than for our central government, because defense has taken up much of the federal increase.

Aid from Washington. Another fact to keep in mind is this: A great deal of the federal outlay each year is spent through the states and cities—for programs largely under their control—instead of being used directly for U. S. government undertakings. National grants to states and communities in 1959 totaled about 6.4 billion dollars, or over 3½ times as much as in 1948. These funds then became part of the state and local outlays on certain specified programs.

Here are some state and community activities that Uncle Sam helps to finance: operating agricultural experiment stations, providing many school lunches, checking soil erosion, building highways and airports, constructing hospitals, furnishing assistance for the needy, clearing slums, and

building schools in areas where populations have grown because of nearby defense installations.

Federal payments to state and local governments for these and other purposes are known as *grants-in-aid*. There is considerable dispute over the general policy of providing such grants on a large scale. Certain observers believe we should start reducing them. They argue:

"Why should the central government collect tax money throughout the nation and then turn it over to state and local units? It would be better to let the states and communities collect all their own revenue and carry their own financial burdens. It is true that further increases in state and local taxes would be required if this were done. But at the same time, if the U. S. government no longer had to provide grants-in-aid, federal taxes probably could be reduced."

People who regard grants-in-aid as useful and desirable reply:

"The various parts of America are, to a great extent, dependent on one

another. For instance, highways and airports—no matter where located—are used by travelers from all sections of the country. It is appropriate for the central government to help with any project that will, in some degree, benefit America as a whole. Grants-in-aid are especially important to our less prosperous states and communities, for they would find it very difficult to raise enough money if left on their own."

President Eisenhower has been among those who feel that we should try to cut down on U. S. payments to state and local agencies. He has suggested eliminating some of the federal grants entirely and, in return, letting our states collect certain revenues that now go to the central government (part of the taxes levied on phone service, for instance).

President-elect Kennedy, on the basis of his campaign statements, seems to favor letting the states and communities have considerably more federal money than they now receive. For instance, he advocated a sizable new program of U. S. aid to the schools, and he recommended federal grants and loans for localities where unemployment rates are unusually high.

Mr. Kennedy also has endorsed the proposal that a new Department of Urban Affairs, headed by a Cabinet-rank Secretary, be set up within our national government. This department would be expected to help cities cope with problems involving transportation, water supply, slum clearance, and so on.

Senator Kennedy and his supporters argue that, as we become more and more a nation of city dwellers, these problems become national in scope. "In many places," the argument continues, "big cities and their suburbs now sprawl across state lines. Federal help is especially needed in such areas, where no one state or local government—acting alone—can take care of the region's requirements."

Opponents of this viewpoint reply that our cities must still concentrate on finding ways to solve their problems at state and local levels, instead of depending heavily on the national government. So, according to this group, the establishment of a Department of Urban Affairs would be a step in the wrong direction.

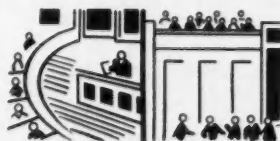
Legislative bodies. A topic of considerable interest on the state and local scene, and one that has direct bearing on how our states deal with all their problems, concerns the makeup of state legislatures.

These 50 lawmaking groups carry

(Concluded on page 7)

OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS

LEGISLATIVE



Upper and Lower Houses, with varying names. These bodies are similar to U. S. Senate and House.

EXECUTIVE



Governor, Lt. Governor, and officials of the administrative departments, such as Treasury, Justice, etc.

JUDICIAL



Each state has its own Supreme Court and lower courts operating under state law.

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

The Story of the Week

The Nation's Capital Prepares for Yuletide

A giant 90-foot Douglas fir from Oregon will be the central feature of this year's Pageant of Peace to be held in the nation's capital during the holidays.

On December 23, President Eisenhower is scheduled to light the giant tree, as he wishes the country a Merry Christmas from the White House. From then until December 29, bands and choral groups from many nations will appear each day to offer special music and other programs. Reindeer from Alaska and the U. S. Marine Band are other attractions at the Washington holiday celebration.

A Career for You in The U. S. Coast Guard

If you are interested in a career that combines engineering and seamanship, you may want to take examinations for entrance into the U. S. Coast Guard Academy. All American boys between the ages of 17 and 22 who have finished high school or will do so this academic year will be eligible to take the exams. Applications must be mailed not later than January 15.

Those who are selected will become cadets at the academy in New London, Connecticut. They will take a 4-year course in marine engineering, along with other technical and academic subjects. Upon graduation, a cadet will be eligible for a commission as ensign in the Coast Guard. While in the academy, students receive allowances as well as free board and tuition.

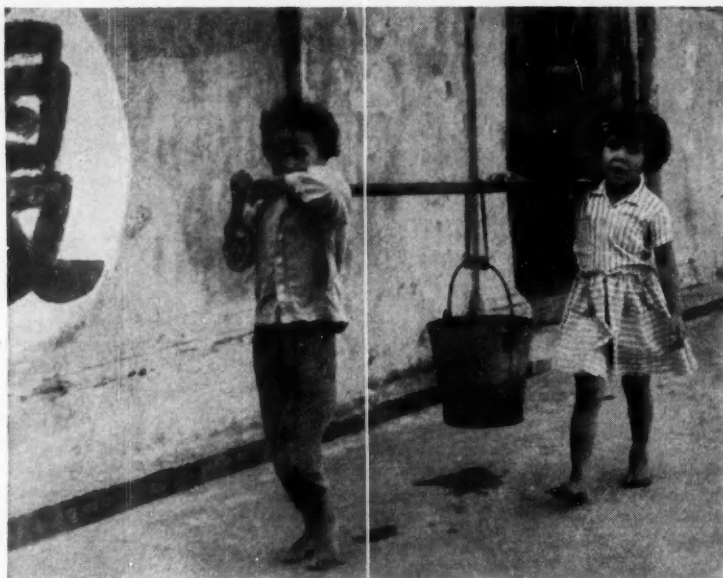
Complete information may be obtained from your school principal, or by writing to the Commandant PTP, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C.

Besides Other Problems, UN Has Money Worries

The United Nations is in the midst of a big drive to collect unpaid assessments against member countries. UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld has recently warned that the global body is on the verge of bankruptcy and must have more money soon or the "peace" force in the Republic of the Congo may have to be disbanded.

The cost of maintaining UN forces in the Congo and elsewhere has cut deeply into the world organization's regular budget. It takes an estimated \$10,000,000 a month to keep the United Nations army of 18,000 officers and men stationed in the strife-torn Congo.

Meanwhile, many countries have been slow to pay their share of UN costs. In fact, Russia and her Red satellites have so far refused to give any funds at all for the Congo peace force. The communists have been highly critical of the UN's Congo policies ever since the world body refused to help restore pro-Soviet Patrice Lumumba as Premier of the African



TINY TOTS OF QUEMOY balance a pole on shoulders to carry home a pail of water. Children on the small Nationalist Chinese island, within gunfire range of Red China, often tote the water pail as a daily chore.

land. He was ousted last September by opponents in his own country.

To help avert a financial crisis in the global body, Uncle Sam has agreed to pay just under half of the UN's Congo expenses for 1960. These costs amount to over \$60,000,000 for keeping troops in the African trouble spot since last July.

Argentina May Have Still More Difficulty

Argentina hopes she has seen the last of uprisings such as the one that flared up less than 2 weeks ago. At that time, supporters of exiled dictator Juan Peron struck out at military posts and communications in several cities in an effort to overthrow the government of President Arturo Frondizi. The revolt was quickly put down by Argentine troops, but the incident shows that Peron

still has a number of fanatical supporters in the Latin American land who may cause trouble again at any time.

It's Not Easy to Get Along with the Reds

American soldiers stationed just south of the boundary that divides free South Korea from communist North Korea are learning at firsthand that coexistence with the Reds isn't easy. Almost every day, bitter arguments crackle across the conference table at Panmunjom, Korea, as representatives from the free world and the Red camp meet to discuss truce violations and any number of other matters.

It's very difficult to keep your temper when dealing with the Reds, says Lieutenant Commander Richard Manning who heads a truce team in Korea.

He points out that the communists call the Americans "vulgar" names and often flatly deny events that have been witnessed by people on both sides.

Incidentally, the conference table at Panmunjon is so arranged that the boundary line between the 2 sides runs through the middle of it. Free world representatives sit on one side, and the communists are seated on the other.

Committee Explores Campaign Changes

What can be done to shorten Presidential election campaigns? Can improvements be made in the way the drives for votes are financed? Hearings are now being held on these 2 questions by a special House Committee on Campaign Expenditures, headed by Democratic Representative Clifford Davis of Tennessee.

Representative Davis feels that a majority of Americans agree our Presidential campaigns are too long at the present time. His committee will ask top leaders of both parties for suggestions on how these drives for votes can be shortened.

The House group will also explore a number of proposals on how to raise funds needed to conduct election campaigns. Among these suggestions are (1) permit individuals to deduct contributions to candidates from their income tax; and (2) provide for federal financing of our election campaigns. The latter proposal, incidentally, has won some support from President-elect John Kennedy.

Rising Prices Trim The Dollar's Value

If the money in your pocket disappears a bit faster now than it did a year or so ago, the reason may be that the dollar doesn't buy quite as much today as it did in 1959. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which keeps tabs on our nation's living costs, says the prices paid for consumer goods have now risen to an unprecedented high.

The boost in prices, or inflation, has reduced the value of our dollar by approximately 1½ cents within the past year. Going back further, food and goods that could be bought for \$1.00 in the years from 1947 to 1949 now cost slightly over \$1.27.

School Integration Troubles Louisiana

Louisiana is in the midst of a bitter fight over the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 and 1955 decisions on school integration. A short time ago, the federal government ordered 2 schools in the New Orleans area to abide by the Court ruling. Under this order, local educational officials admitted 4 Negro students to these schools. Most white parents had their children boycott the classrooms, and noisy street demonstrations took place.

Louisiana had previously passed a number of state laws prohibiting Negroes from attending white schools.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Now they're investigating TV fans. They caught a fellow the other day eating his TV dinner in front of a radio.



"With canned, frozen, packaged, and ready-mixed foods—why are we taking this course?"

Boss to stenographer: Congratulations, Miss Hipkins. This is the earliest you've been late.

Man to business adviser: I have an investment problem—I don't have any money.

Doctor: There's really no reason to worry about the habit of talking to yourself.

Patient: Perhaps not, but I'm such a bore.

Gas station attendant: You asked for five gallons, sir, but it will take only four. Will you drive around a bit, and come back for the other one?

Man (standing in the middle of a busy intersection): Officer, can you tell me how to get to a hospital from here?

Policeman: Yes. Just keep on standing where you are.

Doctor: You have only your strong constitution to thank for your recovery.

Patient: Remember that, Doc, when you send the bill.

These acts were recently reviewed by a federal court, and were declared to be void because they sought to "defy the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court." State officials say they will now ask the nation's highest tribunal to act on their plea to put off integration of schools because of the bitterness it is causing in Louisiana.

"Fidelismo" and Our Southern Neighbors

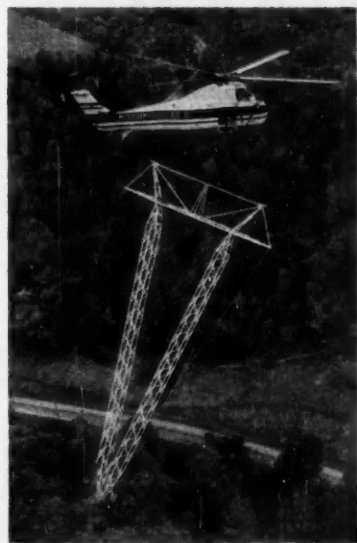
The Organization of American States (OAS) is trying to agree on what action, if any, to take against Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro. The Cuban leader has been accused by a number of Latin American lands of stirring up trouble within their borders. His movement, called "Fidelismo" by our southern neighbors, appears to be gaining strength in several Latin countries.

Rioters waving pro-Castro signs have sparked bloody demonstrations south of the border in recent weeks. Revolts and riots have hit Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Venezuela. In Venezuela, the army has had to impose military rule on the country because of the unrest.

In addition to these outbreaks of violence, there have been growing signs of trouble in other Latin American lands. Communists and pro-Red groups advocating governments modeled after that of Cuba have been increasingly active in Honduras, Brazil, Bolivia, and other countries on this side of the globe. Large quantities of revolutionary leaflets from Cuba are known to have been shipped to these and other Latin American lands.

Kennedy Appointments—Many More to Come

As we go to press, President-elect John Kennedy is announcing new appointments to the top positions in his Administration almost every day. Rather than publishing part of them now, we are waiting for the list to be completed so that readers will have the photos and stories on these officials all together in one issue of the paper. We expect to run this feature in the next issue.



AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER SERVICE CORP.

EASY DOES IT. Aluminum tower for electric power line is hoisted by helicopter, set down on land, and erected on base in less than 10 minutes. Tower is part of an 18-mile line being constructed in Virginia's Appalachian mountains. Without helicopter in rough terrain, job would be long and difficult.

1960 Roundup

January. Labor-management dispute in steel was settled, averting resumption of costly strike that hit country in previous summer and fall.

U. S.-Japanese treaty signed providing for continued defense cooperation.

February. President Eisenhower toured Latin American lands.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev visited Asian countries of India, Burma, Indonesia, and Afghanistan.

France tested her first atomic bomb in Sahara.

March. Uncle Sam launched Pioneer V satellite in orbit around the sun.

East-West disarmament talks began in Geneva, Switzerland.

April. South Korean riots forced President Syngman Rhee to resign.

May. American U-2 plane shot down over Russia. U. S. admitted plane was on a spying flight.

East-West summit meeting scheduled for May 16 called off after Soviet Premier Khrushchev bitterly denounced the American U-2 flights.

Moscow orbited 9,000-pound satellite with dummy man in it.

Uncle Sam hurled 5,000-pound Midas II satellite into space for purpose of detecting enemy missiles as they leave the ground.

Turkish army overthrew government of Premier Adnan Menderes.

June. President Eisenhower toured the Philippines, South Korea, and nearby areas, but put off scheduled trip to Japan because of anti-American riots there.

Communist powers walked out of East-West disarmament talks.

July. Democrats nominated John Kennedy as candidate for President, and Lyndon Johnson for Vice President.

Republicans chose Richard Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge to head party ticket.

UN sent emergency security forces to strife-torn Congo, which had become independent of Belgian control June 30.

August. U. S. caught first space capsule after it had orbited the earth.

Russian launched "space ship" containing 2 dogs and other animals, bringing them back safely.

September. President Eisenhower, Soviet Premier Khrushchev, and other world leaders attended UN General Assembly session.

Congress adjourned for 1960.

Pro-Soviet Premier Patrice Lumumba was overthrown in the Congo.

October. Brazil elected Janio Quadros as next President.

Mr. Khrushchev returned home after noisy behavior at UN.

Pittsburgh Pirates won baseball world series.

Uncle Sam embargoed most goods going to Cuba following more and more seizures of American properties by Fidel Castro regime.

November. John Kennedy elected U. S. President.

Meeting of top Red leaders began in Moscow, seeking end to Russian-Red China rift.

Japan voted to keep pro-American Hayato Ikeda in power.

December. UN began debate on future of Algeria.

NATO meeting to begin December 16.

STATE RANKINGS: 1950-1960

	1960 Population	1950 Population	1960 Rank	1950 Rank
NEW YORK	16,782,304	14,830,192	1	1
CALIFORNIA	15,717,204	10,586,223	2	2
PENNSYLVANIA	11,319,366	10,498,012	3	3
ILLINOIS	10,081,158	8,712,176	4	4
OHIO	9,706,397	7,946,627	5	5
TEXAS	9,579,677	7,711,194	6	6
MICHIGAN	7,823,194	6,371,766	7	7
NEW JERSEY	6,066,782	4,835,329	8	8
MASSACHUSETTS	5,148,578	4,690,514	9	9
FLORIDA	4,951,560	2,771,305	10	20
INDIANA	4,662,498	3,934,224	11	12
NORTH CAROLINA	4,556,153	4,061,929	12	10
MISSOURI	4,319,813	3,954,653	13	11
VIRGINIA	3,966,949	3,318,680	14	15
WISCONSIN	3,951,777	3,434,575	15	14
GEORGIA	3,943,116	3,444,378	16	13
TENNESSEE	3,567,089	3,291,718	17	16
MINNESOTA	3,413,864	2,982,483	18	18
ALABAMA	3,266,740	3,061,743	19	17
LOUISIANA	3,257,022	2,683,516	20	21
MARYLAND	3,100,689	2,343,001	21	24
KENTUCKY	3,038,156	2,944,806	22	19
WASHINGTON	2,853,214	2,378,963	23	23
IOWA	2,757,537	2,621,073	24	22
CONNECTICUT	2,535,234	2,007,280	25	28
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,382,594	2,117,027	26	27
OKLAHOMA	2,328,284	2,233,351	27	25
KANSAS	2,178,611	1,905,299	28	31
MISSISSIPPI	2,178,141	2,178,914	29	26
WEST VIRGINIA	1,860,421	2,005,552	30	29
ARKANSAS	1,786,272	1,909,511	31	30
OREGON	1,768,687	1,521,341	32	32
COLORADO	1,753,947	1,325,089	33	34
NEBRASKA	1,411,330	1,325,510	34	33
ARIZONA	1,302,161	749,587	35	38
MAINE	969,265	913,774	36	35
NEW MEXICO	951,023	681,187	37	40
UTAH	890,627	688,862	38	39
RHODE ISLAND	859,488	791,896	39	37
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	763,956	802,178	40	36
SOUTH DAKOTA	680,514	652,740	41	41
MONTANA	674,767	591,024	42	43
IDAHO	667,191	588,637	43	44
HAWAII	632,772	499,794	44	46
NORTH DAKOTA	632,446	619,636	45	42
NEW HAMPSHIRE	606,921	533,242	46	45
DELAWARE	446,292	318,085	47	48
VERMONT	389,881	377,747	48	47
WYOMING	330,066	290,529	49	49
NEVADA	285,278	160,083	50	50
ALASKA	226,167	128,643	51	51

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

RANKINGS AND POPULATIONS for 1950 include Hawaii and Alaska, although both were still territories in that year. Washington, D. C. (District of Columbia) is included in the listings although it is not a state.

LOOK, LISTEN, AND READ!

DENNIS THE MENACE and other TV shows familiar to American viewers are now being introduced in other lands. Dennis is going through his antics for fans in Tokyo. Wyatt Earp (in Spanish) is hunting down Wild West lawbreakers for Peruvian viewers, and some of our shows are now being telecast in Britain.

Demand for American shows has grown as TV has spread around the world. *TV Digest* magazine says that there has been a 60% increase in the number of TV sets in foreign homes within the past year. Of a total of 41,000,000 in 65 overseas countries, Britain has around 11,000,000 sets; Japan 5,000,000; West Germany, over 4,000,000. The U. S. still leads, with around 53,600,000 sets—more than in all other countries combined.

For many years past, it was argued by critics that U. S. movies gave a false impression of our way of life to foreigners. TV now will doubtless have to defend itself against similar criticisms.

SALUTE TO ABC-TV for its series *Winston Churchill—the Valiant Years* (Sunday evenings, 10:30 p.m. EST). Everything seems just right on this program, which is to run for 26 weeks—

through May 21 as presently scheduled.

Watchers of the opening shows felt keenly the drama of the approach to World War II as dictator Adolf Hitler took power in Germany. There are fine scenes of the British people calmly preparing for the battles ahead. And throughout there is Churchill—Britain's wartime Prime Minister and one of the world's greatest statesmen.

Richard Rodgers, famous for his Broadway shows, provides fine background music. Richard Burton and Gary Merrill, both stars of stage and screen, handle commentary and quotations from Churchill's writings.

READING. *The Atlantic* magazine for December has an interesting *Science and Industry* report (page 12), including a discussion of the U. S.-Russian race to get a man into space-flight first. The article suggests that the Russians are just about ready to try to put an astronaut aloft.

HAVE YOU HEARD of the college graduate who applied for the job of selecting old movies for TV shows? His qualifications? He majored in ancient history.

—By TOM HAWKINS



DRAWINGS FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Festivals in December

Religious Events Mark Holidays

THE Christmas season is here again. Since it is a time for celebrating the birth of Jesus, it always has a deep religious meaning. It is also the occasion for gay and varied celebrations around the world.

Most of us would feel at home if we found ourselves in Great Britain on December 25. The British make a lot of Christmas Day, just as we do. It is a time for going to church, singing carols, exchanging gifts, and enjoying fine dinners of roast goose and plum pudding. The old ceremony of burning the yule log is still celebrated in some parts of England. Holly and mistletoe add to the festivities.

Children in Britain hang up their stockings on Christmas Eve just as American youngsters do. Some of them say it is Father Christmas, wearing a beaver hat and a long coat, who brings their gifts. The day after Christmas Day is Boxing Day. This is a time for boxing up gifts for the milkman, postman, and other people who have been of service during the year.

Canadians also celebrate Christmas much as we do. However, in areas where there are large numbers of French-speaking people we would find an amusing custom. Since it is considered bad luck to have a cat meow in the house on Christmas Eve, everybody in the family gives the pet some extra food to keep it happy.

Christmas celebrations in the Netherlands begin long before the 25th. Dutch children look for their gifts on December 5—Saint Nicholas Eve. Children put their wooden shoes in front of the hearth, hoping to find them filled with goodies. During the

night, Saint Nicholas, dressed in red robes, gallops through the air on his white horse and fills the shoes. Everyone exchanges gifts the next day, on December 6.

Christmas Day itself is a time for religious observances. Late in the afternoon, families take their skates and head for the frozen canals.

There is also plenty of cold weather in Sweden and Norway at Christmas-time. Perhaps that is why the people there give special attention to the birds. Sheaves of grain are tied to the tops of poles so birds can have an extra treat on the cold, winter day.

On Christmas Eve, in some Scandinavian homes, the family and guests assemble in the dining room. Each person dips a piece of bread into a bowl of pork drippings and eats it to bring good luck.

Early on Christmas morning, everyone goes to church. Often, in Sweden, farm families glide over the crunchy



IN HOLLAND

snow in horse-drawn sleighs. A flaming torch may light the way. The sound of sleigh bells and caroling fills the air. In Finland, young and old ski to Christmas services.

You'd need ski togs if you spent your holidays in Switzerland, too. On Christmas Eve, the young people walk through the streets singing carols. They carry tiny cow-bells to tinkle in time with the music. The next day the winter sports season opens. Everyone goes into the mountains for skiing.

The Germans were the first to use gaily decorated evergreen trees as a symbol of holiday cheer. German families gather around their trees on

Christmas Eve and sing carols. The trees are decorated with lights and candy.

Christmas trees are rare in France. But nearly every home has a manger scene with the figures of the Christ Child, Mary, and Joseph. On Christmas Eve, the children expect Father Christmas to put candy and toys in their shoes. Adults often exchange gifts on New Year's Day.

In Italy and Spain at Christmas-time, we would notice that houses are decorated with flowers instead of with evergreens. Many families decorate an olive tree with oranges. Sometimes there are fireworks.

In Latin America

In Mexico, holiday festivities begin December 16. During the holidays, a rough jar called a *piñata* is hung from the ceiling or porch roof. The *piñata*, decorated with tinsel and colored paper, is filled with fruit, candy, and small gifts.

After being blindfolded, the young people take turns trying to break the *piñata* with a stick. When it finally smashes, they scramble to get their share of the contents. This same custom is enjoyed in Guatemala and in Honduras.

The Mexican people use flowers for decorating their homes. The poinsettia and other bright flowers are in full bloom at the Christmas season.

Mexican families also hold *posadas*,



IN MEXICO

or pilgrimages, to recall the experience of Joseph and Mary in search of shelter. Members of the family form a procession and walk from room to room, led by children who carry figures of Mary and Joseph. They may travel from house to house in the same manner.

In Brazil, Argentina, and Peru, Christmas is a mid-summer holiday. Even so, Brazilian children picture Santa with sleigh and reindeer.

In Lima, the Peruvian capital, there are carnivals in the streets. A Christmas fair is held around a brightly lighted tree in Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina.

Along with Christmas, there is another great religious observance at this time of year—the Jewish Festival of Hanukkah. It dates back to 164 B.C., when the Jews of Palestine defeated Antiochus. He had tried to abolish their religion and force Greek worship upon the Jewish people. With the defeat of Antiochus, the Jews were able to restore the sacred light in their Temple and resume their worship.

Hanukkah—Festival of Lights—begins at sundown on December 13 this year and lasts for 8 days. One candle is lighted on each of the days in Jewish homes until 8 burn together on the last day. Services commemorating the relighting of the Temple light are also held in synagogues.

News Quiz

States & Communities

1. Give some reasons why state and community expenditures have climbed rapidly in recent years.
2. Mention at least 4 types of state or community programs on which the U. S. government gives financial help.
3. Give arguments for and against federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments.
4. Cite pros and cons of establishing a U. S. Department of Urban Affairs.
5. Briefly discuss the responsibilities of our state legislatures.
6. Why do cities, in general, have less representation in state legislatures than do rural areas?
7. The U. S. Supreme Court is to hear arguments on a legislative apportionment case. What state is directly involved?

Discussion

1. In general, do you think federal grants-in-aid to states and communities should be *trimmed* or *increased*? Give reasons for your answer.
2. How evenly distributed among city and rural districts are the seats in your state legislature? Do you think a change is needed? Why or why not?

Atlantic Alliance

1. When was NATO organized? Why?
2. What are its members pledged to do?
3. What 4 military groups exist under NATO, and for what geographical area is each responsible?
4. Identify: Paul-Henri Spaak, Lauris Norstad.
5. What evidence is cited to support the claim that NATO has been successful?
6. How does French President De Gaulle want to change NATO?
7. What proposal concerning nuclear weapons has General Norstad made to the other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?

Discussion

1. Do you feel that NATO should control the use of nuclear weapons that we supply, or should the United States retain sole control? Explain.
2. In your opinion, should NATO expand its area of responsibility into other regions of the world? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Name 3 countries that held elections in 1960.
2. Who have been Argentina's leading trouble-makers?
3. What problems faced by the UN have seriously depleted the world body's funds?
4. What charges have been made by a number of Latin American officials against Fidel Castro?
5. Name the well-known leader in the Far East who was forced to resign as head of his government earlier this year.

References

- "NATO and the Task Ahead," by Paul-Henri Spaak, *Rotarian*, October.
 "Now—the Problem of NATO," *Business Week*, October 22.

Pronunciations

Adnan Menderes—ăd'nān mēn'dēr-ēz
 Arturo Frondizi—ăr-tō'rō frōn-dē'zī
 Hanukkah—hā'nōō-kā
 Paul-Henri Spaak—paul'ān-rē' spēk
 Syngman Rhee—sīngmun rē

DID YOU KNOW that each pilot scheduled to fly the X-15 [high altitude plane] has his own space suit made to his own measurements? Over 60 individual measurements are required to fit each suit exactly. If a pilot gains or loses 10 pounds, he cannot use the suit.
 —Skylights



IN NORWAY

Tasks of States and Communities

(Concluded from page 3)

heavy responsibilities. They enact measures involving school systems, highways, assistance to the needy, regulation of business and industry, and countless other matters. They hold about the same positions for their individual states as does Congress for the nation as a whole.

One legislature, Nebraska's, consists of a single (unicameral) house with 43 members. The other 49 states have upper and lower chambers, known officially in most cases as "senates" and "houses of representatives." As to size, the senates range from 17 members (in Delaware and Nevada) to 67 (in Minnesota); and lower chambers range from 35 (in Delaware) to 400 (in New Hampshire).

At present, in many states, there is dissatisfaction over the way in which legislative seats are distributed among the different communities. This is because certain areas, in proportion to numbers of inhabitants, have far less representation than others.

Los Angeles County, with about 40% of all the people in California, elects 1 member of the state Senate. Another senator represents a group of 3 counties whose combined population is less than 1% of the total for the whole state. Efforts to obtain a redistribution of seats in the California Senate were made this year, but were unsuccessful.

Similar examples, both in upper and in lower houses, could be cited elsewhere.

Few Recent Changes

Most of the state legislatures have had no changes in seat apportionment for many years—none for well over a century in some cases. As a result, rapidly expanding cities and suburbs haven't received legislative seats to match their growth. So the cities, in general, are not so heavily represented in proportion to population as are the rural areas.

In Tennessee, certain city voters have gone to court in an effort to se-

cure a stronger voice in lawmaking. They argue that the state constitution calls upon the legislature to redistribute its seats once every 10 years, but that no such action has been taken since 1901. Therefore, they say, growing towns and cities are now badly underrepresented.

At various times in the past, the U. S. Supreme Court has refused to accept cases involving apportionment in state legislatures. But last month it agreed to hear detailed arguments on whether or not the voters in Tennessee's large cities are being denied "equal protection of the laws" in violation of the U. S. Constitution. Political observers in many sections of the country will be watching the outcome of this case.

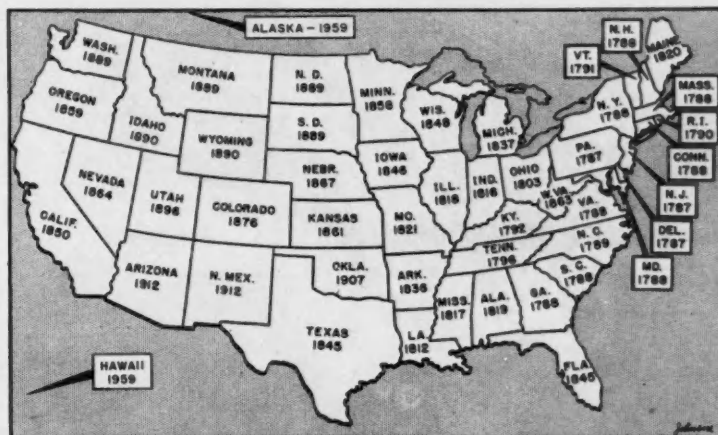
Pro and con. Is it urgent that the seats in our state legislatures be more evenly distributed than at present? Many people say: "Yes. The inequalities now existing in large numbers of states are undemocratic. They give certain parts of the population far more voice in our state governments than others receive."

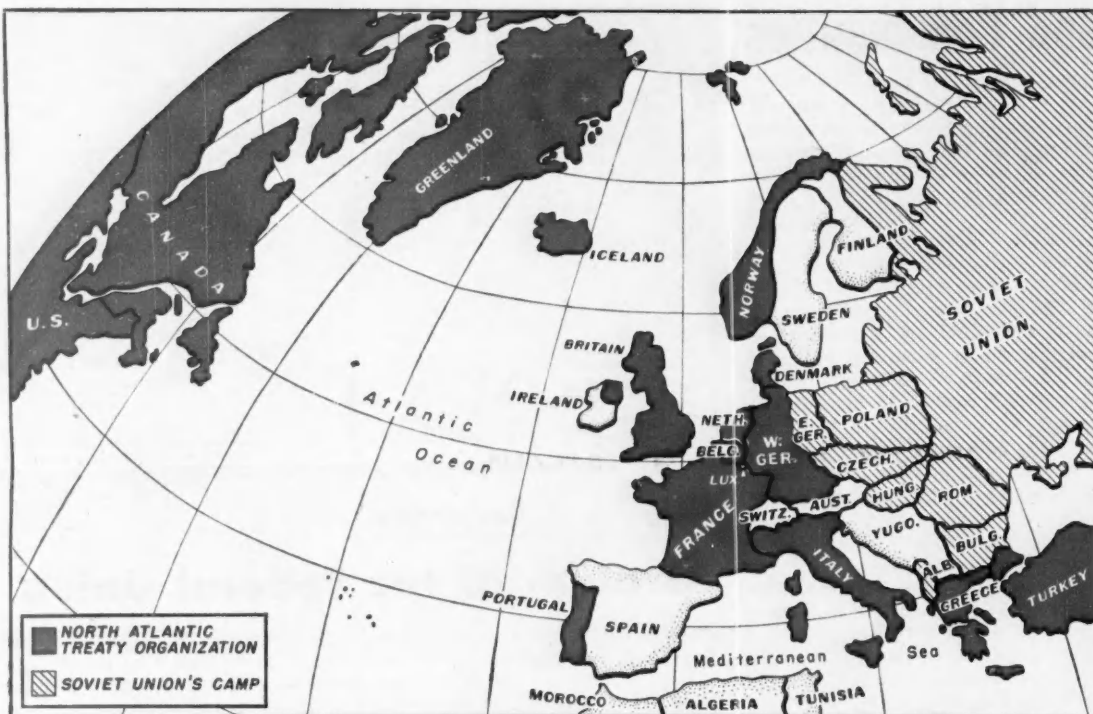
"In cases where urban dwellers are underrepresented, city problems are likely to be neglected. This is why our cities often 'go over the heads' of state governments and directly seek federal help. There wouldn't be so much need for them to do so if they were given the legislative voices to which they are entitled."

On the other hand, many Americans argue as follows: "If we make reapportionments that greatly increase urban strength in the legislatures, then it will be easier for big-city political machines to extend their control over entire states. Meanwhile, rural districts which are not heavily populated—but which extend over large areas and have definite needs that require state attention—would in many instances be hurt."

Disputes on this subject undoubtedly will always be under way in one part of the nation or another.

—By TOM MYER





FIFTEEN NATO LANDS in anti-communist defense group reach from North America and through Europe to Turkey in Asia

Officials of NATO Countries to Meet in Paris

(Concluded from page 1)

withdrew part of the French Mediterranean fleet from NATO control to emphasize his independent views.

At the same time he seeks to weaken this organization's authority, he is trying to enlarge its area of responsibility. He thinks that NATO's protection should be extended from the Atlantic region to anywhere in the world that communism threatens.

The French leader's views have not been received with much favor by the officials of other leading NATO lands. They feel that France has enough influence under the present setup. They believe that NATO has a big enough job in the Atlantic area without assuming responsibilities in other distant parts of the world.

Nuclear weapons. The big issue coming up in Paris this week is expected to be whether to give the alliance control over the use of U. S. nuclear arms, which are its strongest weapons.

Today, NATO depends on the United States to supply it with nuclear bombs, missiles, and artillery shells. However, it cannot go ahead and use these weapons on its own initiative. A U. S. law forbids America to allow its nuclear weapons to be under the control of any other power—even an ally. At present, therefore, it is up to the United States to make the decision as to whether these nuclear weapons can be used in case NATO is confronted by an emergency.

General Lauris Norstad, SHAPE's commander, thinks that NATO should have control of the nuclear weapons that we supply its members. He has proposed that all the alliance members—rather than the United States alone—make the decision on whether or not to use these weapons if a crisis arises. In effect, the Norstad plan would make NATO an atomic power on its own—just like the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France. (Whether the latter nation can yet be called an atomic power is debatable, though it seems well along the road to that goal.)

For the idea. Arguments advanced in favor of the Norstad proposal are as follows:

"This plan, if adopted, would strengthen NATO's defenses and create greater unity among its members. If there is joint control of the use of nuclear weapons, NATO will command far greater respect than if it has to depend on weapons controlled solely by the United States.

"Moreover, such a step would allay the varied fears of our allies. Some of them fear that the United States, with exclusive control over these weapons, might involve all of them in a nuclear war against their wishes. Others fear that, at some future date, we might even withdraw our nuclear weapons from NATO use—a step that would leave Western Europe defenseless.

"In fact, it is this fear that played a big part in France's decision to develop its own nuclear weapons—a step which troubles many U. S. officials. They are afraid that France's action may touch off a nuclear arms

race in which other NATO lands will decide to take part. But if each of the NATO members has equal control over the use of the organization's nuclear weapons, they will be less likely to want to develop such weapons of their own."

Against the plan. Others feel it would be unwise to change the present setup. They say:

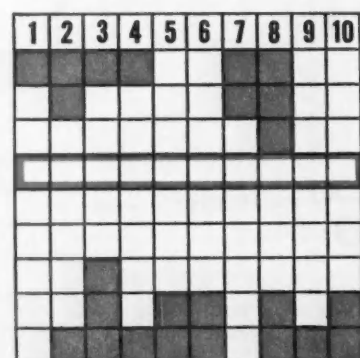
"To give NATO control of these weapons would weaken its effectiveness. Suppose a Soviet attack took place. Under present arrangements the United States could quickly make the decision to use nuclear arms. But, under the Norstad plan, there would be—in the words of one official—'15 fingers on the trigger.' The consent of all these lands would have to be obtained, and our capacity to retaliate swiftly would be endangered.

"Our allies' present fears are unjustified. We would never use nuclear weapons hastily in a situation that they did not almost certainly approve. Nor, on the other hand, would we ever withhold these weapons from NATO.

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below and at right. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell name of a country.

1. The 46th state admitted to the Union, in 1907.



2. Easternmost land in NATO.
3. This big state of the Southwest came into the Union in 1845.

4. NATO country, an island in the North Atlantic.

5. Northwestern state, admitted to Union in 1890.

6. Southern state, admitted in 1819.

7. General Lauris _____ of U. S. A. is commander of NATO military headquarters in France.

8. Admitted in 1896, it was the last state to enter the Union during the 19th Century.

9. He was President when the Dakotas became states.

10. Paul-Henri Spaak of _____ is Secretary General of NATO.

Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Venezuela. VERTICAL: 1. Navy; 2. Hagerty; 3. Canada; 4. Peru; 5. Amazon; 6. Quadros; 7. French; 8. Libby; 9. Brasilia.

No nation has backed that organization more strongly than the United States, and we have just as much at stake in keeping the Reds out of Western Europe as do our allies who occupy that soil.

"As for trying to prevent France and other nations from developing their own nuclear weapons—shouldn't that problem be approached through disarmament channels? So long as enemy nations are free to turn out these weapons, we are not going to help the free world by discouraging our allies from producing them."

These are some of the arguments likely to be heard when NATO officials meet later this week in Paris.

—By HOWARD SWEET

Readers Say—

It would be wise for the federal government to spend money on highways, schools, and similar projects in depressed areas so as to stimulate business.

RUTH GRIES,
Evansville, Indiana

The struggle between West and East in world affairs is a very grave matter. The so-called neutral countries will be influenced either by the communists or the free world. It is our job and duty as Americans to make sure that the influence comes mainly from the United States and her allies.

CAROL THORLAKSSON,
McArthur, California

I believe that the growing dissension between Red China and Russia is the first step toward the gradual disintegration of the Communist Party. Nations from without cannot destroy the communists. Their destruction will come from within as the result of their own quarrels.

BARBARA DE ROO,
Burbank, California



Your article on Algeria as a grave problem for France was very interesting. The French government now seems to feel that it is strong enough to stand against its opponents. Continuing a costly war, which might in the long run be lost, would weaken France very much. I believe that the French should seek to settle their difficulties by permitting Algeria to become independent.

MARY ELLEN SWEET,
Concordia, Kansas

Dictator Tito of Yugoslavia receives U. S. aid even though he is a Communist and sometimes criticizes U. S. policies. This nation would be wiser to use funds now going to Tito for improving American education and aiding depressed areas. We'd have something to show for our expenditures then, and would not be helping to support a dictatorship.

THOMAS KELLY, JR.,
Andover, Massachusetts

